

ON THE SIZE OF k -FOLD SUM AND PRODUCT SETS OF INTEGERS

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1. STATEMENT OF THE RESULT AND OUTLINE OF ARGUMENT

We prove the following

Theorem. *For all $b \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, there is $k = k(b) \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that if $A \subset \mathbb{Z}$ is any finite set, with $|A| = N \geq 2$, then either*

$$(1.1) \quad |kA| = \underbrace{|A + \cdots + A|}_k > N^b$$

or

$$(1.2) \quad |A^{(k)}| = \underbrace{|A \times \cdots \times A|}_k > N^b.$$

This result is one more contribution to a line of research initiated in the seminal paper [E-S] of Erdős and Szemerédi on sum and product sets. They conjectured that if $A \subset \mathbb{Z}$, with $|A| = N$, then

$$(i) \quad |2A| + |A^{(2)}| > c_\varepsilon N^{2-\varepsilon}, \quad \text{for all } \varepsilon > 0,$$

and more generally, for $k \geq 2$ an integer,

$$(ii) \quad |kA| + |A^{(k)}| > c_\varepsilon N^{k-\varepsilon}, \quad \text{for all } \varepsilon > 0.$$

Already (i) is open. Recent advances were achieved by G. Elekes [E] and J. Solymosi [So] using the Szemerédi-Trotter theorem in incidence geometry. It was shown in [E] that

$$|2A| + |A^{(2)}| > cN^{\frac{5}{4}},$$

and in [So] the small further improvement

$$|2A| + |A^{(2)}| > cN^{\frac{14}{11}-\varepsilon}$$

is given.

Again, using the Szemerédi-Trotter theorem, Elekes-Nathanson-Ruzsa showed that

$$(1.3) \quad |kA| \cdot |A^{(k)}| > c|A|^{3-2^{1-k}}.$$

(See [E-N-R].) The theorem proved in this paper answers affirmatively a problem posed in their paper and provides further progress towards (ii). This same issue was also brought up independently by S. Konjagin (private communication) and was

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motivated by questions related to Gauss-sums (see [B-K]). Some further refinements of the statement of the theorem appear in §6 (Remarks) at the end of this paper.

The general strategy of our proof bears resemblance with [Ch] in several ways. Thus we assume $|A^{(k)}|$ “small” and then prove that $|kA|$ has to be large. However, “smallness” of $|A \cdot A|$ in [Ch] is the assumption

$$(1.4) \quad |A \cdot A| < K|A|$$

with K a constant (a condition much too restrictive for our purpose).

If (1.4) holds, it is shown in [Ch] that

$$(1.5) \quad |A + A| > c(K)|A|^2$$

and more generally

$$(1.6) \quad |hA| > c(K, h)|A|^h.$$

Let us briefly recall the approach.

Consider the map given by prime factorization

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_+ &\longrightarrow \mathcal{R} = \prod_p \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \\ n = \prod_p p^{\alpha_p} &\longrightarrow \alpha = (\alpha_p)_p, \end{aligned}$$

where p runs in the set \mathcal{P} of primes.

The set A is mapped to $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{R}$ satisfying by (1.4)

$$(1.4') \quad |2\mathcal{A}| < K|\mathcal{A}|.$$

Freiman’s lemma then implies that $\dim \mathcal{A} < K$ (where “dim” refers to the dimension of the smallest vector space containing \mathcal{A}). Hence there is a subset $I \subset \mathcal{P}$, $|I| < K$, such that the restriction π_I is one-to-one restricted to \mathcal{A} . Harmonic analysis then implies that

$$(1.7) \quad \lambda_q(A) < (Cq)^K$$

for an absolute constant C and for all $q > 2$. By $\lambda_q(A)$, we mean the Λ_q -constant of the finite set $A \subset \mathbb{Z}$, defined by

$$(1.8) \quad \lambda_q(A) = \max \left\| \sum_{n \in A} c_n e^{2\pi i n \theta} \right\|_{L^q(\mathbb{T})}$$

where $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ and the max is taken over all sequences $(c_n)_{n \in A}$ with $(\sum c_n^2)^{1/2} \leq 1$. See [Ru] and [Ki] for more details. As is [Ch], we will also make here crucial use of certain moment inequalities involving the λ_q -constant of certain specific sets of integers. More specifically, we will use the following general inequality, from which (1.7) is derived.

Proposition 1. (See [Ch].)

Let $\mathcal{P}_0 = \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$ be a set of distinct primes and associate to each $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \in (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^k$ a trigonometric polynomial F_α on \mathbb{T} such that

$$(n, p) = 1, \text{ for all } n \in \text{supp } \widehat{F}_\alpha \text{ and for all } p \in \mathcal{P}_0.$$

Then, for any moment $q \geq 2$

$$(1.9) \quad \left\| \sum_\alpha F_\alpha(p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k} \theta) \right\|_q < (Cq)^k \left(\sum \|F_\alpha\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Thus (1.7) follows from (1.9) taking $F_\alpha(\theta) = e^{2\pi i\theta}$ and $\{p_1, \dots, p_k\} = I \subset \mathcal{P}$. Denote for $h \geq 2$,

$$r_h(n; A) = |\{(x_1, \dots, x_h) \in A^h | n = x_1 + \dots + x_h\}|.$$

A simple application of Parseval's identity gives

$$\sum_{n \in hA} r_h(n; A)^2 \leq \lambda_{2h}(A)^{2h} \cdot |A|^h$$

and using the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality on $\sum_{n \in hA} r_h(n; A)$, it follows that

$$(1.10) \quad |hA| \geq \frac{|A|^h}{\lambda_{2h}(A)^{2h}}.$$

Thus we obtain (1.6) with

$$c(K, h) > (Ch)^{-2hK}.$$

Obviously, this statement has no interest unless $K \ll \log |A|$.

The main point in what follows is to be able to carry some of the preceding analysis under the much weaker assumption $K < |A|^\varepsilon$, ε small. We will prove the following statement.

Proposition 2. *Given $\gamma > 0$ and $q > 2$, there is a constant $\Lambda = \Lambda(\gamma, q)$ such that if $A \subset \mathbb{Z}$ is a finite set, $|A| = N$, $|A \cdot A| < KN$, then*

$$(1.11) \quad \lambda_q(A) < K^\Lambda N^\gamma.$$

Thus fixing q , Proposition 2 provides already nontrivial information assuming $K < N^\delta$, with $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small.

Assuming Proposition 2, let us derive the theorem. We may assume that $A \subset \mathbb{Z}_+$ to simplify the situation.

Fix b and assume (1.2) fails for some large $k = 2^\ell$ (to be specified). Hence, passing to \mathcal{A} ,

$$\begin{aligned} |k\mathcal{A}| &< N^b, \\ \frac{|2^\ell \mathcal{A}|}{|2^{\ell-1} \mathcal{A}|} \frac{|2^{\ell-1} \mathcal{A}|}{|2^{\ell-2} \mathcal{A}|} \dots \frac{|2\mathcal{A}|}{|\mathcal{A}|} &< N^{b-1}, \end{aligned}$$

and we may find $k_0 = 2^{\ell_0}$ such that

$$(1.12) \quad \frac{|2k_0 \mathcal{A}|}{|k_0 \mathcal{A}|} < N^{\frac{b-1}{\ell}}.$$

Denote $\mathcal{B} = k_0 \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{R}$ and $B = A^{(k_0)}$, the corresponding subset of \mathbb{Z}_+ . Thus by (1.12)

$$(1.13) \quad |B \cdot B| < N^{\frac{b-1}{\ell}} |B|.$$

Apply Proposition 2 to the set B , $|B| \equiv N_0$, $K = N^{\frac{b-1}{\ell}}$ with τ, γ specified later.

Hence from (1.11)

$$(1.14) \quad \lambda_q(A) \leq \lambda_q(B) < N^{\frac{b-1}{\ell} \Lambda} N_0^\gamma < N^{\frac{b-1}{\ell} \Lambda + b\gamma}.$$

Taking $q = 2h$, (1.10) and (1.14) imply

$$(1.15) \quad |hA| > N^{(1-2\frac{b-1}{\ell} \Lambda - 2b\gamma)h}.$$

Take $h = 2b < k, \gamma = \frac{1}{100b}$. Recall that $\Lambda = \Lambda(\gamma, q)$, hence $\Lambda = \Lambda(b)$. Take $\ell = 100b\Lambda(b)$, so that $k = 2^\ell \equiv k(b)$. Inequality (1.15) then clearly implies that

$$|kA| > N^b.$$

This proves the theorem.

Returning to Proposition 2, it will suffice to prove the following weaker version.

Proposition 2'. *Given $\gamma > 0, \tau > 0$ and $q > 2$ and A as in Proposition 2, there is a subset $A' \subset A$ satisfying*

$$(1.16) \quad |A'| > N^{1-\tau},$$

$$(1.17) \quad \lambda_q(A') < K^\Lambda N^\gamma,$$

where $\Lambda = \Lambda(\tau, \gamma, q)$.

Proof of Proposition 2 assuming Proposition 2'. Denoting χ the indicator function, one has obviously

$$(1.18) \quad \sum_{z \in \frac{A}{A'}} \chi_{zA'} \geq |A'| \chi_A.$$

Let A' be the subset obtained in Proposition 2'. Then (1.18) is easily seen to imply

$$(1.19) \quad \begin{aligned} |A'| \lambda_q(A) &\leq \sum_{z \in \frac{A}{A'}} \lambda_q(zA') \\ &= \left| \frac{A}{A'} \right| \lambda_q(A') \\ &\leq \left| \frac{A}{A'} \right| K^\Lambda N^\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

If $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{R}$ is the set introduced earlier, then application of Ruzsa's inequality on sum-difference sets gives

$$(1.20) \quad \left| \frac{A}{\mathcal{A}} \right| = |\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}| \leq K^2 |\mathcal{A}| = K^2 N.$$

Thus, by (1.16), (1.19) and (1.20), we have

$$(1.21) \quad \lambda_q(A) \leq K^{\Lambda+2} N^{\tau+\gamma},$$

where $\Lambda = \Lambda(\tau, \gamma, q)$. If we replace γ by $\frac{\gamma}{2}$ and let $\tau = \frac{\gamma}{2}$, (1.11) follows. \square

The remainder of the paper is the proof of Proposition 2' which will be rather tedious although elementary. The key statement is Proposition 3 below. This more technical result involves "graphs". We were unable to carry out our analysis by passing simply to subsets. As will be clear later on, the use of graphs indeed allows more flexibility in various constructions involving certain "regularizations". Trying to achieve them using subsets of A is less economical and did not seem to provide us with the desired conclusions. These considerations are particularly relevant to Lemma 3.1 below (which is the base of the multi-scale analysis) and the difficulties encountered with its proof.

2. REDUCTION TO PROPOSITION 3 AND PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Given subsets A_1, A_2 in an Abelian group and a symmetric graph $\mathcal{G} \subset A_1 \times A_2$, define

$$A_1 +_{\mathcal{G}} A_2 = \{x_1 + x_2 \mid (x_1, x_2) \in \mathcal{G}\}.$$

For technical reason, we will prove a more general (and complicated) version of Proposition 2 (we consider subsets of \mathcal{R} , hence work in the additive setting).

Proposition 3. *Given $\tau, \gamma > 0$ and q , there is a constant $\Lambda = \Lambda(\tau, \gamma, q)$ such that the following holds. Let $\mathcal{P}_0 \subset \mathcal{P}$ be a set of primes, and let $\mathcal{R}_0 = \prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_0} \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Let $A_1, A_2 \subset \mathcal{R}_0$ be finite with $|A_i| = N_i$ and let*

$$N = N_1 N_2.$$

If $\mathcal{G} \subset A_1 \times A_2$ with

$$|\mathcal{G}| > \delta N,$$

then there is $\mathcal{G}' \subset \mathcal{G}$ satisfying

$$(2.1) \quad |\mathcal{G}'| > \delta^{\Lambda \log \log N} N^{1-\tau}$$

and, moreover, for all $x \in \mathcal{R}_0$, the set $\mathcal{G}'(x) = \{x' \mid (x, x') \in \mathcal{G}' \text{ or } (x', x) \in \mathcal{G}'\}$ has the following property:

If $(F_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{G}'(x)}$ are arbitrary trigonometric polynomials such that $(n, p) = 1$ for all $n \in \text{supp } \widehat{F}_\alpha$ and for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_0$, then

$$(2.2) \quad \left\| \sum_{\alpha} F_{\alpha} \left(\prod_{\mathcal{P}_0} p^{\alpha_p \theta} \right) \right\|_q \leq K(\mathcal{G})^{\Lambda} N^{\gamma} \left(\sum_{\alpha} \|F_{\alpha}\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

holds, where we denote

$$K(\mathcal{G}) = \frac{|A_1 +_{\mathcal{G}} A_2|}{\sqrt{N_1 N_2}}.$$

Remark. If $A_1 = A_2 = A$ and $\mathcal{G} = A \times A$, then $K(\mathcal{G})$ is the doubling constant of A .

We will use the following

Notation. $M \sim N$ means that there are positive constants c and d such that $dN < M < cN$.

Proposition 3 implies Proposition 2'. *Take $A_1 = A_2 = \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{R}$, $\mathcal{P}_0 = \mathcal{P}$, and the full graph $\mathcal{G} = A_1 \times A_2$. (Note that $K(\mathcal{G}) = K$, the doubling constant in Proposition 2.) Since by (2.1) $\mathcal{G}' \subset \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}$ satisfies*

$$|\mathcal{G}'| > N^{2-3\tau},$$

there is $x \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $|\mathcal{G}'(x)| > N^{1-3\tau}$. Let $A' \subset A$ be the set corresponding to $\mathcal{G}'(x)$. Thus $|A'| > N^{1-3\tau}$ and, taking $F_{\alpha}(\theta) = c_{\alpha} e^{2\pi i \theta}$, $c_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}$, statement (2.2) clearly implies (1.17).

The proof of Proposition 3 will proceed in several stages. In this process, we consider pairs of functions

$$\phi(N, \delta, K), \psi(N, \delta, K)$$

such that under the assumptions of Proposition 3, there is $\mathcal{G}' \subset \mathcal{G}$ satisfying

$$(2.3) \quad |\mathcal{G}'| > \phi(N, \delta, K(\mathcal{G})) \quad (N = N_1 N_2)$$

and (2.2) holds in the form

$$(2.4) \quad \left\| \sum_{\alpha} F_{\alpha} \left(\prod p^{\alpha_p \theta} \right) \right\|_q \leq \psi(N, \delta, K(\mathcal{G})) \left(\sum_{\alpha} \|F_{\alpha}\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

(We assume q fixed.) We call such a pair of functions *admissible*.

The strategy then consists of getting better and better bounds on the functions $\phi(N, \delta, K)$, $\psi(N, \delta, K)$ and eventually proving Proposition 3. Let us specify a first pair of admissible functions ϕ, ψ (see (2.13), (2.14)).

Assume $N_1 \geq N_2$.

Obviously $|A_1 + A_2|_{\mathcal{G}} \geq \frac{|\mathcal{G}|}{N_2} \geq \delta N_1$; hence

$$\delta N_1 < K(\mathcal{G})(N_1 N_2)^{1/2}.$$

Namely,

$$(2.5) \quad N_2 > \left(\frac{\delta}{K(\mathcal{G})} \right)^2 N_1.$$

We may assume that $\mathcal{G} \subset A \times A$ is symmetric, where $A = A_1 \cup A_2$, with $|A| \sim N_1$. Let

$$K = K(\mathcal{G}).$$

We thus have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{G}| &> \delta N_1 N_2 > \frac{\delta^3}{K^2} N_1^2 = \delta_1 N_1^2, \\ |A + A|_{\mathcal{G}} &= |A_1 + A_2|_{\mathcal{G}} < K N_1, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\delta_1 = \frac{\delta^3}{K^2}.$$

Applying Gower's version of the Balog-Szemerédi theorem (with powerlike estimate) (see [Go]), we may find a subset $A' \subset A$ satisfying

$$(2.6) \quad |A'| > \delta' N_1,$$

$$(2.7) \quad |A' - A'| < K' N_1,$$

$$(2.8) \quad |\mathcal{G} \cap (A' \times A')| > \delta' N_1^2,$$

where

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{aligned} \delta' &> \left(\frac{\delta_1}{K} \right)^C > \left(\frac{\delta}{K} \right)^C, \\ K' &< \left(\frac{K}{\delta} \right)^C \end{aligned}$$

(here and in the sequel, notation C as well as c may refer to different constants).

By (2.6), (2.7) and Freiman's lemma, the dimension of the vector space spanned by A' is less than $\frac{K'}{\delta'}$. Thus there is a subset $I \subset \mathcal{P}_0$ such that

$$(2.10) \quad |I| < \frac{K'}{\delta'}$$

and the coordinate restriction $\pi_I : \mathcal{R}_0 \rightarrow \prod_{p \in I} \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ is one-to-one when restricted to A' .

By (2.8), (2.9) let $\mathcal{G}' = \mathcal{G} \cap (A' \times A')$ satisfy

$$(2.11) \quad |\mathcal{G}'| > \left(\frac{\delta}{K}\right)^C N_1 N_2.$$

Fix $x \in \mathcal{R}_0$ and consider $\mathcal{G}'(x) \subset A'$ and the trigonometric polynomials $F_\alpha, \alpha \in \mathcal{G}'(x)$, as in (2.2). Thus $(n, p) = 1$, for all $n \in \text{supp } \widehat{F}_\alpha$ and for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_0$. It follows from the preceding that $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}'(x)$ is uniquely determined by $e\alpha' = \pi_I(\alpha)$. Therefore clearly

$$F_\alpha \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_0} p^{\alpha_p} \theta \right) = F_{\alpha'} \left(\prod_{p \in I} p^{\alpha_p} \theta \right)$$

where $(n, p) = 1$ for $n \in \text{supp } \widehat{F}_{\alpha'}$ and $p \in I$.

Thus Proposition 1 and (2.10) imply

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{G}'(x)} F_\alpha \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_0} p^{\alpha_p} \theta \right) \right\|_q &= \left\| \sum_{\alpha} F_{\alpha'} \left(\prod_{p \in I} p^{\alpha_p} \theta \right) \right\|_q \\ &\leq (Cq)^{|I|} \left(\sum_{\alpha} \|F_{\alpha'}\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq (Cq)^{\frac{K'}{\delta'}} \left(\sum_{\alpha} \|F_\alpha\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, (2.11), (2.12), and (2.9) provide the following pair of admissible functions:

$$(2.13) \quad \phi(N, \delta, K) = \left(\frac{\delta}{K}\right)^C N,$$

$$(2.14) \quad \psi(N, \delta, K) = \exp \left(\log q \cdot \left(\frac{K}{\delta}\right)^C \right)$$

for some constant C .

Again the dependence of ψ on K is very poor, since it is a useless bound unless $K \ll \log N$.

The aim of what follows is to improve this dependence of ψ on K .

3. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 3, PART I: THE FACTORIZATION

The next statement is a recipe for converting pairs of admissible functions ϕ, ψ .

We will always assume

- ϕ, ψ are increasing in N ,
- ϕ is increasing in δ , decreasing in K ,
- ψ increases in K

and

$$(3.1) \quad \phi(N, \delta, K) \leq \frac{N}{M} \phi(M, \delta, K) \text{ for } M \leq N.$$

Lemma 3.1. *Let ϕ, ψ be admissible. Define*

$$(3.2) \quad \tilde{\phi}(N, \delta, K) = \min \phi(N', \delta', K') \cdot \phi(N'', \delta'', K''),$$

$$(3.3) \quad \tilde{\psi}(N, \delta, K) = Cq \max \psi(N', \delta', K') \cdot \psi(N'', \delta'', K''),$$

where in (3.2), (3.3) the range of $N', N'', \delta', \delta'', K', K''$ are as follows:

$$(3.4) \quad N \geq N'N'' > N \left(\frac{\delta}{\log K} \right)^{40},$$

$$(3.5) \quad N' + N'' < \left(\frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{15} N^{1/2},$$

$$(3.6) \quad \delta' \cdot \delta'' > \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-6} \delta,$$

$$(3.7) \quad K' \cdot K'' < \delta^{-14} (\log K)^{10} K.$$

Then $\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\psi}$ are also admissible.

This lemma is an essential ingredient in the proof of Proposition 3. In its proof, the role of graphs will become apparent.

Under the assumption of Proposition 3, we have $\mathcal{G} \subset A_1 \times A_2$, for $A_i \subset \mathcal{R}_0 = \prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_0} \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, with $|A_i| = N_i$, and

$$|\mathcal{G}| > \delta N, \\ |A_1 + A_2|_{\mathcal{G}} < K(\mathcal{G})\sqrt{N},$$

where $N = N_1 N_2$.

The proof of Lemma 3.1 is in seven steps.

Step 1. For $i = 1, 2$, we reduce A_i to A'_i , with $|A'_i| = N'_i$ such that for any $B_i \subset A'_i$,

$$(3.8) \quad |\mathcal{G} \cap (B_1 \times A'_2)| > \frac{\delta}{4} |B_1| N'_2,$$

$$(3.9) \quad |\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times B_2)| > \frac{\delta}{4} |B_2| N'_1$$

and

$$(3.10) \quad N'_i > \frac{3\delta}{4} N_i.$$

Moreover, the property

$$(3.11) \quad |\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times A'_2)^c| \leq \frac{\delta}{4} |(A_1 \times A_2) \setminus (A'_1 \times A'_2)|$$

will hold.

Thus (3.11) implies (3.10), because

$$N'_1 N'_2 \geq |\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times A'_2)| > \delta N_1 N_2 - \frac{\delta}{4} N_1 N_2 = \frac{3\delta}{4} N_1 N_2.$$

The construction is straightforward. Assume $A'_1 \times A'_2$ fails (3.8). Thus

$$|\mathcal{G} \cap (B_1 \times A'_2)| \leq \frac{\delta}{4} |B_1| |A'_2|$$

for some $B_1 \subset A'_1$. Define $A''_1 = A'_1 \setminus B_1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times A'_2)^c| &= |\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times A'_2)^c| + |\mathcal{G} \cap (B_1 \times A'_2)| \\ &\leq \frac{\delta}{4} |(A_1 \times A_2) \setminus (A'_1 \times A'_2)| + \frac{\delta}{4} |B_1| |A'_2| \\ &= \frac{\delta}{4} |(A_1 \times A_2) \setminus (A''_1 \times A'_2)| \end{aligned}$$

and (3.11) remains valid.

Continuing removing the bad set B_i , (3.11) ensures that the remaining set is still big enough, and the process gives the desired result.

Step 2. We decompose $\mathcal{P}_0 \subset \mathcal{P}$ in disjoint sets $\mathcal{P}_0 = \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2$.

The choice of this decomposition will matter only for condition (3.5).

We proceed as follows:

Enumerate $\mathcal{P}_0 = \{p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_t\}$ which we identify with $\{1, \dots, t\}$.

For $t' \leq t$, consider the decreasing functions ($i = 1, 2$)

$$n_i(t') = \max_{(x_1, \dots, x_{t'}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{t'}} |A_i(x_1, \dots, x_{t'})|,$$

where $A_i(x_1, \dots, x_{t'}) = \{(x_{t'+1}, \dots, x_t) \mid (x_1, \dots, x_t) \in A_i\}$.

We take t' such that

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{cases} n_1(t') + n_2(t') \geq (N_1 N_2)^{1/4}, \\ n_1(t' + 1) + n_2(t' + 1) \leq (N_1 N_2)^{1/4}. \end{cases}$$

We assume $n_1(t') \geq n_2(t')$. Thus

$$(3.13) \quad n_1(t') \geq \frac{1}{2} N^{1/4}.$$

Then decompose then $\mathcal{P}_0 = \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2$ where $\mathcal{P}_1 = \{p_1, \dots, p_{t'}\}$.

Step 3. Let $\mathcal{R}_i = \prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_i} \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ with $\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{R}_1 \times \mathcal{R}_2$ corresponding to the decomposition in Step 2, and let $\pi_1 : \mathcal{R}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_1$ be the projection to the first t' coordinates. Denote

$$\bar{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{t'}).$$

We construct a set $\bar{A}_2 \subset A'_2$ such that for all $\bar{x} \in \pi_1(\bar{A}_2)$, we have $|\bar{A}_2(\bar{x})| \sim m_2 > c\delta^5 K^{-2} N^{1/4}$, $M_2 \equiv |\pi_1(\bar{A}_2)| \sim \frac{|\bar{A}_2|}{m_2} < C\delta^{-5} K^2 \frac{N_2}{N^{1/4}}$, and $\bar{N}_2 \equiv |\bar{A}_2| > c \frac{\delta^3}{\log \frac{1}{\delta}} N_2$.

Choose $\bar{x} \in \pi_1(A'_1)$ such that

$$(3.14) \quad |A'_1(\bar{x})| = n_1(t').$$

It follows from (3.8) that

$$|\mathcal{G} \cap [(\{\bar{x}\} \times A'_1(\bar{x})) \times A'_2]| > \frac{\delta}{4} n_1(t') N'_2$$

and hence there is a subset $A''_2 \subset A'_2$ such that by Fact 1 below,

$$(3.15) \quad N''_2 = |A''_2| > \frac{\delta}{8} N'_2$$

and for $z \in A''_2$

$$(3.16) \quad |\mathcal{G} \cap [(\{\bar{x}\} \times A'_1(\bar{x})) \times \{z\}]| > \frac{\delta}{8} n_1(t').$$

Fact 1. Let $|E| \leq e$ and $|F| \leq f$. If $|\mathcal{G} \cap (E \times F)| > \alpha e f$, then there exists $F' \subset F$ with $|F'| > \frac{\alpha}{2} f$, such that for any $z \in F'$, $|\mathcal{G} \cap (E \times \{z\})| > \frac{\alpha}{2} e$.

From (2.5) and (3.16), we clearly get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{K^2}{\delta} N_2 &\geq K \sqrt{N_1 N_2} = |A_1 \underset{\mathcal{G}}{+} A_2| \\
 (3.17) \qquad &\geq |(\{\bar{x}\} \times A'_1(\bar{x})) \underset{\mathcal{G}}{+} A''_2| > \frac{\delta}{8} |\pi_1(A''_2)| \cdot n_1(t').
 \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\frac{|A''_2|}{|\pi_1(A''_2)|} \geq \frac{3}{256} \frac{\delta^4}{K^2} n_1(t')$.

Let $\bar{A}_2 \subset A''_2$ such that the fibers over \bar{x} have size at least $\frac{\delta^5 n_1(t')}{10^4 K^2}$. Thus

$$\bar{A}_2 = \bigcup_{|A''_2(\bar{x})| > 10^{-4} \delta^5 K^{-2} n_1(t')} (\{\bar{x}\} \times A''_2(\bar{x})).$$

It follows from (3.17) that

$$(3.18) \qquad |A''_2 \setminus \bar{A}_2| \leq |\pi_1(A''_2)| 10^{-4} \delta^5 K^{-2} n_1(t') < \delta^3 10^{-3} N_2 < \frac{\delta}{10} N''_2.$$

The last inequality is true by (3.10) and (3.15).

Since by (3.9)

$$|\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times A''_2)| > \frac{\delta}{4} N'_1 N''_2,$$

it follows from (3.18) that

$$(3.19) \qquad |\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times \bar{A}_2)| > \frac{\delta}{4} N'_1 N''_2 - \frac{\delta}{10} N'_1 N''_2 > \frac{\delta}{10} N'_1 N''_2.$$

Since $|A''_2(\bar{x})| \leq n_2(t') \leq n_1(t')$, we may specify m_2 and $\bar{\bar{A}}_2$ as follows:

$$(3.20) \qquad 10^{-4} \delta^5 K^{-2} n_1(t') < m_2 < n_1(t'),$$

and

$$(3.21) \qquad A'_2 \supset A''_2 \supset \bar{A}_2 \supset \bar{\bar{A}}_2 = \bigcup_{|A''_2(\bar{x})| \sim m_2} (\{\bar{x}\} \times A''_2(\bar{x}))$$

such that

$$(3.22) \qquad |\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times \bar{\bar{A}}_2)| > c \frac{\delta}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}} N'_1 N''_2.$$

Thus $\bar{\bar{N}}_2 = |\bar{\bar{A}}_2|$ satisfies

$$(3.23) \qquad \bar{\bar{N}}_2 > c \frac{\delta}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}} N''_2 > c \frac{\delta^3}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}} N_2.$$

The set $\bar{\bar{A}}_2$ has a “regular” structure with respect to the decomposition $\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{R}_1 \times \mathcal{R}_2$ such that for all $\bar{x} \in \pi_1(\bar{\bar{A}}_2)$ we have $|\bar{\bar{A}}_2(\bar{x})| \sim m_2$. In particular, denoting $M_2 = |\pi_1(\bar{\bar{A}}_2)|$, we have

$$(3.23') \qquad \bar{\bar{N}}_2 \sim M_2 \cdot m_2.$$

By (3.20) and (3.13)

$$m_2 > c \delta^5 K^{-2} N^{1/4}$$

and

$$(3.24) \qquad M_2 < C \delta^{-5} K^2 \frac{N_2}{N^{1/4}}.$$

Step 4. Regularization of A'_1 . We construct a set $\bar{\bar{A}}_1 \subset A'_1$ such that for any $\bar{x} \in \pi_1(\bar{\bar{A}}_1)$, we have $|\bar{\bar{A}}_1(\bar{x})| \sim m_1 > c\delta^{10}K^{-5}N^{1/4}$, $M_1 \equiv |\pi_1(\bar{\bar{A}}_1)| \sim \frac{|\bar{\bar{A}}_1|}{m_1} < C\delta^{-10}K^5\frac{N_1}{N^{1/4}}$, $\bar{N}_1 = |\bar{\bar{A}}_1| > c\frac{\delta^2}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2}N_1$, and $|\mathcal{G} \cap (\bar{\bar{A}}_1 \times \bar{\bar{A}}_2)| > c\frac{\delta}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2}\bar{N}_1\bar{N}_2$.

Claim. Let $\tilde{A}_1 \subset A'_1$. If

$$(3.25) \quad |\mathcal{G} \cap (\tilde{A}_1 \times \bar{\bar{A}}_2)| \sim |\mathcal{G} \cap (A'_1 \times \bar{\bar{A}}_2)|,$$

then

$$(3.26) \quad m \equiv \max_{\bar{x} \in \pi_1(\tilde{A}_1)} |\tilde{A}_1(\bar{x})| > c\frac{\delta^4}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2}K^{-2}m_2.$$

Proof of Claim. From (3.25), (3.22) and the regular structure of $\bar{\bar{A}}_2$, there is $\bar{x} \in \pi_1(\bar{\bar{A}}_2)$ such that

$$|\mathcal{G} \cap (\tilde{A}_1 \times (\{\bar{x}\} \times \bar{\bar{A}}_2(\bar{x})))| > c\frac{\delta}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}}N'_1m_2.$$

Hence by Fact 1, there is a subset $A''_1 \subset \tilde{A}_1$ satisfying

$$(3.27) \quad |A''_1| > c\frac{\delta}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}}N'_1$$

and for any $z \in A''_1$

$$|\mathcal{G} \cap (\{z\} \times (\{\bar{x}\} \times \bar{\bar{A}}_2(\bar{x})))| > c\frac{\delta}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}}m_2.$$

As in Step 3, (3.17), write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{K^2}{\delta}N_1 &\geq K\sqrt{N_1N_2} \geq |A_1 +_{\mathcal{G}} A_2| \geq |A''_1 +_{\mathcal{G}} (\{\bar{x}\} \times \bar{\bar{A}}_2(\bar{x}))| \\ &> c|\pi_1(A''_1)|\frac{\delta}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}}m_2 \\ &> c\frac{|A''_1|}{m}\frac{\delta}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}}m_2 \\ &> c\frac{\delta^3}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2}\frac{m_2}{m}N_1. \end{aligned}$$

The last two inequalities are true by the definition of m in (3.26) and (3.27), (3.10). Hence

$$(3.28) \quad m > c\frac{\delta^4}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2}K^{-2}m_2.$$

□

Clearly, the bound in (3.26) is bigger than $\delta^5K^{-3}m_2$. Therefore, in (3.22) we may replace A'_1 by \bar{A}_1 defined as follows:

$$A'_1 \supset \bar{A}_1 = \bigcup_{|A'_1(\bar{x})| > \delta^5K^{-3}m_2} (\{\bar{x}\} \times A'_1(\bar{x})).$$

Thus, applying the claim to $A'_1 - \bar{A}_1$, we have that

$$|\mathcal{G} \cap (\bar{A}_1 \times \bar{A}_2)| > c \frac{\delta}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}} N'_1 N''_2.$$

Recalling (3.20), for $\bar{x} \in \pi_1(\bar{A}_1)$

$$\delta^5 K^{-3} m_2 < |\bar{A}_1(\bar{x})| \leq n_1(t') < C \delta^{-5} K^2 m_2.$$

Keeping (3.22) and (3.25) in mind, we may thus again specify

$$(3.29) \quad \delta^5 K^{-3} m_2 < m_1 < C \delta^{-5} K^2 m_2$$

such that the regular set $\bar{\bar{A}}_1$ defined as

$$(3.30) \quad A'_1 \supset \bar{A}_1 \supset \bar{\bar{A}}_1 = \bigcup_{|\bar{A}_1(\bar{x})| \sim m_1} (\{\bar{x}\} \times \bar{A}_1(\bar{x}))$$

will satisfy

$$(3.31) \quad |\mathcal{G} \cap (\bar{\bar{A}}_1 \times \bar{A}_2)| > c \frac{\delta}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2} N'_1 N''_2.$$

Denoting $\bar{\bar{N}}_1 = |\bar{\bar{A}}_1|$, $M_1 = |\pi_1(\bar{\bar{A}}_1)|$, we have $\bar{\bar{N}}_1 \sim M_1 m_1$. On the other hand, (3.31), (3.10) and the fact that $\bar{\bar{A}}_i \subset A'_i$ give

$$(3.32) \quad \bar{\bar{N}}_1 > c \frac{\delta^2}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2} N_1$$

and

$$(3.33) \quad |\mathcal{G} \cap (\bar{\bar{A}}_1 \times \bar{A}_2)| > c \frac{\delta}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2} \bar{\bar{N}}_1 \bar{\bar{N}}_2.$$

It follows from (3.24) and (3.29) that

$$(3.34) \quad \begin{aligned} m_1 &> c \delta^{10} K^{-5} N^{1/4}, \\ M_1 &< C \delta^{-10} K^5 \frac{N_1}{N^{1/4}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus at this stage we have regularized both A_1, A_2 with respect to the decomposition $\mathcal{P}_0 = \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2$.

For simplicity, we redenote $\bar{\bar{A}}_1, \bar{\bar{A}}_2$ by A_1, A_2 whose cardinalities $\bar{\bar{N}}_i \sim m_i M_i$ satisfy (3.23) and (3.32).

For $\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 \in \mathcal{R}_1$, let $\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} \subset \mathcal{R}_2 \times \mathcal{R}_2$ be the fiber of \mathcal{G} over (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) ,

$$\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} = \{(\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2) \in A_1(\bar{x}_1) \times A_2(\bar{x}_2) \mid ((\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1), (\bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_2)) \in \mathcal{G}\} \subset \mathcal{R}_2 \times \mathcal{R}_2.$$

Step 5. Regularization of the graph. We construct $\mathcal{G}_{1,0} \subset \pi_1(A_1) \times \pi_1(A_2) \subset \mathcal{R}_1 \times \mathcal{R}_1$ with $|\mathcal{G}_{1,0}| > \delta_0 M_1 M_2$, such that $\forall (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}_{1,0}$, we have $|A_1(\bar{x}_1) +_{\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}} A_2(\bar{x}_2)| \sim L \sqrt{m_1 m_2}$ with $L < L_0$, and $|\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| \sim \delta_1 m_1 m_2$, where $\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$ is the fiber over (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) , and δ_0, δ_1 and L_0 satisfy (3.44), (3.37) and (3.42), respectively.

It follows from (3.33) that we may restrict \mathcal{G} to $\mathcal{G}_1 \times (\mathcal{R}_2 \times \mathcal{R}_2)$, where

$$(3.35) \quad \mathcal{G}_1 = \{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \pi_1(A_1) \times \pi_1(A_2) \mid |\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| > c \frac{\delta}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^2} m_1 m_2\}.$$

Thus

$$m_1 m_2 \geq |\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| > c \frac{\delta}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^2} m_1 m_2, \text{ for } (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}_1$$

and by (3.33)

$$(3.36) \quad \sum_{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}_1} |\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| > c \frac{\delta}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^2} \bar{N}_1 \bar{N}_2.$$

We may thus specify δ_1 :

$$(3.37) \quad 1 > \delta_1 > c \frac{\delta}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^2}$$

such that if

$$(3.38) \quad \mathcal{G}'_1 = \{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}_1 \mid |\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| \sim \delta_1 m_1 m_2\},$$

then we have

$$(3.39) \quad \sum_{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}'_1} |\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| > c \frac{\delta}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^3} \bar{N}_1 \bar{N}_2.$$

Hence

$$(3.40) \quad |\mathcal{G}'_1| > c \frac{\delta}{\delta_1 \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^3} M_1 M_2,$$

which is bigger than $\frac{\delta}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^3} M_1 M_2$. By further restriction of \mathcal{G}'_1 , we will also make a specification on the size of the sumset of $\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$.

For $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}'_1$, let $K_+(\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2})$ be the addition constant of $A_1(\bar{x}_1)$ and $A_2(\bar{x}_2)$ along the graph $\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$ as defined in Proposition 3. Let $\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{G}'_1$, with

$$(3.41) \quad |\mathcal{H}| \sim |\mathcal{G}'_1| > \frac{\delta}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^3} M_1 M_2.$$

Claim.

$$(3.42) \quad \min_{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{H}} K_+(\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}) < L_0 \equiv \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{9}{2}} \delta^{-\frac{9}{2}} K.$$

Proof. Assume for all $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{H}$ that $K_+(\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}) > L_0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} K \sqrt{N_1 N_2} &\geq |A_1 + A_2|_{\mathcal{G}} > \min_{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{H}} \{|A_1(\bar{x}_1) + A_2(\bar{x}_2)|\}_{\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}} |\pi_1(A_1) + \pi_1(A_2)|_{\mathcal{H}} \\ &\geq L_0 \sqrt{m_1 m_2} \frac{|\mathcal{H}|}{\sqrt{M_1 M_2}} > L_0 \frac{c \delta}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^3} (\bar{N}_1 \bar{N}_2)^{1/2} \\ &> c \delta^{-1} \sqrt{N_1 N_2} K, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. (The last inequality is true by (3.23), (3.32) and (3.42).) \square

Hence, we may reduce \mathcal{G}'_1 to $\mathcal{G}''_1 \subset \mathcal{G}'_1$, with $|\mathcal{G}''_1| \sim |\mathcal{G}'_1|$ such that

$$|A_1(\bar{x}_1) + A_2(\bar{x}_2)|_{\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}} < L_0 \sqrt{m_1 m_2} \text{ for } (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}''_1.$$

Therefore there is $\mathcal{G}_{1,0} \subset \mathcal{G}''_1$ and $L < L_0$ (see (3.42)),

$$(3.43) \quad |\mathcal{G}_{1,0}| > \frac{|\mathcal{G}''_1|}{\log \frac{K}{\delta}} > \delta_0 M_1 M_2,$$

where, by (3.40)

$$(3.44) \quad \delta_0 > c \frac{\delta}{\delta_1 (\log \frac{K}{\delta})^4}$$

and

$$(3.45) \quad |A_1(\bar{x}_1)_{\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}}^+ A_2(\bar{x}_2)| \sim L \sqrt{m_1 m_2} \quad \text{with } L < L_0,$$

for $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}_{1,0}$.

Since

$$\begin{aligned} K \sqrt{N_1 N_2} &\geq |\pi_1(A_1)_{\mathcal{G}_{1,0}}^+ \pi_1(A_2)| |A_1(\bar{x}_1)_{\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}}^+ A_2(\bar{x}_2)| \\ &\geq |\pi_1(A_1)_{\mathcal{G}_{1,0}}^+ \pi_1(A_2)| \cdot L \sqrt{m_1 m_2} \\ &= K_+(\mathcal{G}_{1,0}) L \sqrt{\bar{N}_1 \bar{N}_2}, \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$(3.46) \quad K_+(\mathcal{G}_{1,0}) \cdot L < \delta^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} K < \delta^{-3} (\log K)^2 K.$$

In summary, $\mathcal{G}_{1,0} \subset \pi_1(A_1) \times \pi_1(A_2)$ satisfies (3.43), (3.44) and for $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}_{1,0}$, the graph $\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} \subset A_1(\bar{x}_1) \times A_2(\bar{x}_2)$ satisfies

$$(3.47) \quad \begin{aligned} \{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)\} \times \mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} &\subset \mathcal{G}, \\ |\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| &\sim \delta_1 m_1 m_2, \end{aligned}$$

where δ_1 is as in (3.37). The addition constants $K_+(\mathcal{G}_{1,0})$ and $L = K(\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2})$ satisfy (3.45) and (3.46).

Denote

$$(3.48) \quad \mathcal{G} \supset \tilde{\mathcal{G}} = \bigcup_{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}_{1,0}} (\{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)\} \times \mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2})$$

which satisfies

$$(3.49) \quad |\tilde{\mathcal{G}}| > c \frac{\delta}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^4} \bar{N}_1 \bar{N}_2$$

where

$$(3.50) \quad \bar{N}_1 \cdot \bar{N}_2 > \frac{\delta^5}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^3} N_1 N_2.$$

Step 6. Moment inequalities.

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ be the graph obtained in (3.48). We further reduce $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ to a graph \mathcal{G}' to fulfil condition (2.4).

Consider first the graph $\mathcal{G}_{1,0} \subset \pi_1(A_1) \times \pi_1(A_2) \subset \mathcal{R}_1 \times \mathcal{R}_1$ and denote $K_0 = K_+(\mathcal{G}_{1,0})$. By (3.43) and since ϕ, ψ are admissible, there is $\mathcal{G}'_{1,0} \subset \mathcal{G}_{1,0}$ satisfying

$$(3.51) \quad |\mathcal{G}'_{1,0}| > \phi(M_1 M_2, \delta_0, K_0)$$

and

$$(3.52) \quad \left\| \sum F_\alpha \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_1} p^{\alpha_p} \theta \right) \right\|_q \leq \psi(M_1 M_2, \delta_0, K_0) \left(\sum \|F_\alpha\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

whenever $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{R}_1$, $(F_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{G}'_{1,0}(\bar{x})}$ trigonometric polynomials, satisfying

$$(*) \quad (n, p) = 1, \text{ for any } n \in \text{supp } \widehat{F}_\alpha \text{ and for any } p \in \mathcal{P}_1.$$

Next, fix $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}'_{1,0}$ and consider the graph $\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} \subset A_1(\bar{x}_1) \times A_2(\bar{x}_2) \subset \mathcal{R}_2 \times \mathcal{R}_2$ satisfying (3.47) and (3.45).

Thus there is a subgraph $\mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} \subset \mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$ s.t.

$$(3.53) \quad |\mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| > \phi(m_1 m_2, \delta_1, L)$$

and

$$(3.54) \quad \left\| \sum G_\alpha \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_2} p^{\alpha_p \theta} \right) \right\|_q \leq \psi(m_1 m_2, \delta_1, L) \left(\sum \|G_\alpha\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

whenever $\bar{y} \in \mathcal{R}_2$ and $(G_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}(\bar{y})}$ are trigonometric polynomials satisfying

$$(**) \quad (n, p) = 1, \text{ for any } n \in \text{supp } \widehat{G}_\alpha \text{ and for any } p \in \mathcal{P}_2.$$

Consider then the subgraph $\mathcal{G}' \subset \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \subset \mathcal{G}$,

$$(3.55) \quad \mathcal{G}' = \bigcup_{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}'_{1,0}} (\{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)\} \times \mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}),$$

which satisfies by (3.51) and (3.53)

$$(3.56) \quad |\mathcal{G}'| > \phi(M_1 M_2, \delta_0, K_0) \cdot \phi(m_1 m_2, \delta_1, L).$$

Next, we check the moment inequality.

Fix thus $x = (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \mathcal{R}_1 \times \mathcal{R}_2$ and consider trigonometric polynomials $(G_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{G}'(x)}$, where $\mathcal{G}'(x) = \{\alpha \mid (x, \alpha) \in \mathcal{G}' \subset A \times A\}$, such that

$$(n, p) = 1, \text{ for any } n \in \text{supp } \widehat{G}_\alpha \text{ and for any } p \in \mathcal{P}_0 = \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2.$$

We need to estimate $\|\sum_\alpha G_\alpha(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_0} p^{\alpha_p \theta})\|_q$ using (3.52) and (3.54). First, by (3.55),

$$\mathcal{G}'(x) = \bigcup_{\beta \in \mathcal{G}'_{1,0}(\bar{x})} (\{\beta\} \times \mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}, \beta}(\bar{y})) \subset \mathcal{R}_0.$$

Denote for $\beta \in \mathcal{G}'_{1,0}(\bar{x})$

$$F_\beta(\theta) = \sum_{\pi_1(\alpha) = \beta} G_\alpha \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_2} p^{\alpha_p \theta} \right)$$

which clearly satisfy (*).

Hence, applying (3.54) and (3.52) consecutively,

$$(3.57) \quad \begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_\alpha G_\alpha \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_0} p^{\alpha_p \theta} \right) \right\|_q &= \left\| \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{G}'_{1,0}(\bar{x})} F_\beta \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_1} p^{\beta_p \theta} \right) \right\|_q \\ &\leq \psi(M_1 M_2, \delta_0, K_0) \left(\sum \|F_\beta\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \psi(M_1 M_2, \delta_0, K_0) \cdot \psi(m_1 m_2, \delta_1, L) \left(\sum_\alpha \|G_\alpha\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Returning to the statement in Lemma 3.1 and inequalities (3.56) and (3.57), we get in both (3.2) and (3.3)

$$\begin{cases} N' = M_1M_2, & N'' = m_1m_2, \\ \delta' = \delta_0, & \delta'' = \delta_1, \\ K' = K_0, & K'' = L. \end{cases}$$

Condition (3.4) follows from (3.50) (which is clearly much stronger). Restating (3.44) and (3.46) gives

$$(3.58) \quad \begin{aligned} \delta_0\delta_1 &> \frac{\delta}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^4}, \\ K_0L &< \delta^{-3}(\log K)^2K. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to consider condition (3.5).

By (3.24) and (3.34)

$$(3.59) \quad M_1M_2 < C\delta^{-15}K^7N^{1/2}$$

but we do not necessarily have the desired bound on m_1m_2 . To achieve this, we will redefine $\mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$ by performing one more step in the construction.

Step 7. Recalling Step 2, decompose $\mathcal{P}_2 = \{p_{\nu+1}, \dots, p_t\}$ further as

$$\mathcal{P}_2 = \{p_{\nu+1}\} \cup \mathcal{P}_3, \text{ where } \mathcal{P}_3 = \{p_{\nu+2}, \dots, p_t\}.$$

For fixed $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}'_{1,0}$, consider the graph $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} \subset A_1(\bar{x}_1) \times A_2(\bar{x}_2) \subset \mathcal{R}_2 \times \mathcal{R}_2$ satisfying by (3.45) and (3.47)

$$\begin{aligned} |A_1(\bar{x}_1)| &\sim m_1, \quad |A_2(\bar{x}_2)| \sim m_2, \\ |\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| &\sim \delta_1 m_1 m_2, \\ K_+(\mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}) &\sim L. \end{aligned}$$

Then repeat Steps 1–5 from previous construction to the graph \mathcal{K} with respect to the decomposition $\mathcal{P}_2 = \{p_{\nu+1}\} \cup \mathcal{P}_3$. Thus \mathcal{K} gets replaced by

$$(3.60) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{K}} = \bigcup_{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathcal{K}_{1,0}} \{(z_1, z_2)\} \times \mathcal{K}_{z_1, z_2}$$

where

$$\mathcal{K}_{1,0} \subset (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^2.$$

Thus $\tilde{\mathcal{K}} \subset \overline{A_1(\bar{x}_1)} \times \overline{A_2(\bar{x}_2)} \subset A_1(\bar{x}_1) \times A_2(\bar{x}_2)$ (cf. (3.23), (3.32))

$$(3.61) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}_{z_1, z_2} &\subset \overline{A_1(\bar{x}_1)}(z_1) \times \overline{A_2(\bar{x}_2)}(z_2), \\ m_i \geq |\overline{A_i(\bar{x}_i)}| &\equiv \bar{m}_i > \frac{\delta_1^3}{(\log \frac{L}{\delta_1})^2} m_i, \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.62) \quad |\overline{A_i(\bar{x}_i)}(z_i)| \sim \ell_i \leq |A_i(\bar{x}_i, z_i)| < (N_1N_2)^{1/4}.$$

The last inequality is true by (3.12).

$$(3.63) \quad |\mathcal{K}_{z_1, z_2}| \sim \delta_3 \ell_1 \ell_2,$$

$$(3.64) \quad |\mathcal{K}_{1,0}| > \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_3 (\log \frac{L}{\delta_1})^4} \frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{m}_2}{\ell_1 \ell_2}$$

(cf. (3.43), (3.44))

$$(3.65) \quad K(\mathcal{K}_{z_1, z_2}) < K(\mathcal{K}_{1,0}) \cdot K(\mathcal{K}_{z_1, z_2}) < \delta_1^{-3}(\log L)^2 L$$

(cf. (3.46)).

(We point out here that $\ell_i, \bar{m}_i, \delta_3 > \frac{\delta_1}{(\log \frac{L}{\delta_1})^2}$ do depend on the basepoint $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{R}_1 \times \mathcal{R}_1$.) Starting from (3.60), we carry out Step 6. However, since $\mathcal{K}_{1,0} \subset (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^2$ (only the prime $p_{t'+1}$ is involved), we may take $\mathcal{K}'_{1,0} = \mathcal{K}_{1,0}$ and replace in (3.52) the factor $\psi(\cdot)$ by Cq (apply Proposition 1 with $k = 1$). For each $(z_1, z_2) \in \mathcal{K}_{1,0}$, consider again a subgraph $\mathcal{K}'_{z_1, z_2} \subset \mathcal{K}_{z_1, z_2}$ satisfying

$$(3.66) \quad |\mathcal{K}'_{z_1, z_2}| > \phi(\ell_1 \ell_2, \delta_3, K(\mathcal{K}_{z_1, z_2}))$$

and

$$(3.67) \quad \left\| \sum G_\alpha \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_3} p^{\alpha_p \theta} \right) \right\|_q = \psi(\ell_1 \ell_2, \delta_3, K(\mathcal{K}_{z_1, z_2})) \left(\sum \|G_\alpha\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

whenever $(G_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{K}'_{z_1, z_2}(\bar{y})}$ are trigonometric polynomials satisfying

$$(n, p) = 1, \text{ for any } n \in \text{supp } \widehat{G}_\alpha \text{ and for any } p \in \mathcal{P}_3.$$

Then redefine $\mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} \subset \mathcal{G}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$ as

$$(3.68) \quad \mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2} = \bigcup_{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathcal{K}_{1,0}} (\{(z_1, z_2)\} \times \mathcal{K}'_{z_1, z_2})$$

and again take

$$\mathcal{G}' = \bigcup_{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in \mathcal{G}'_{1,0}} (\{(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)\} \times \mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}).$$

From the preceding, since $\ell_1 \ell_2 \leq \min\{m_1 m_2, N^{1/2}\}$ in (3.61) and (3.62), the factor in the moment bound (3.57) now becomes

$$Cq\psi(M_1 M_2, \delta_0, K_0) \cdot \psi\left(\min\{m_1 m_2, N^{1/2}\}, \frac{\delta_1}{(\log \frac{L}{\delta_1})^2}, \delta_1^{-3}(\log L)^2 L\right)$$

(cf. (3.65)).

Thus by (3.59), in (3.3), $N' = M_1 M_2$, $N'' = \min\{m_1 m_2, N^{1/2}\}$ satisfy (3.5) (and may be increased to also satisfy the lower bound in (3.4)).

Also, by (3.37) and (3.42) (which imply $\log \frac{L}{\delta_1} < c \log \frac{K}{\delta}$), together with (3.58), we have

$$\delta_0 \cdot \frac{\delta_1}{(\log \frac{L}{\delta_1})^2} > c \frac{\delta}{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^6},$$

which is condition (3.6).

Taking $K' = K_0$, $K'' = \delta_1^{-3}(\log L)^2 L$, (3.58) and (3.37) imply

$$\begin{aligned} K' \cdot K'' &< \delta^{-6}(\log K)^2 \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^6 (\log L)^2 K \\ &< \delta^{-14}(\log K)^2 \left(\delta \log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^6 (\delta \log L)^2 K \\ &< \delta^{-14}(\log K)^{10} K \end{aligned}$$

and hence (3.7) holds.

From (3.64)–(3.66), (3.68) and (3.61),

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| &> \left\{ 1 + \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_3 \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^4} \frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{m}_2}{\ell_1 \ell_2} \right\} \cdot \phi\left(\ell_1 \ell_2, \delta_3, \delta_1^{-3} (\log L)^2 L\right) \\
 (3.69) \quad &> \left\{ 1 + \frac{\delta_1^7}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^8} \frac{m_1 m_2}{\ell_1 \ell_2} \right\} \cdot \phi\left(\ell_1 \ell_2, \frac{\delta_1}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^2}, \delta_1^{-3} (\log L)^2 L\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$(3.70) \quad N'' = \min \left\{ N^{1/2}, 1 + \frac{\delta_1^7}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^8} m_1 m_2 \right\}.$$

Using property (3.1) of the function ϕ , we verify that

$$|\mathcal{G}'_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}| > \left(1 + \frac{\delta_1^7 m_1 m_2}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^8} \right) \frac{1}{N''} \cdot \phi\left(N'', \frac{\delta_1}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^2}, \delta_1^{-3} (\log L)^2 L\right).$$

Hence, again by (3.1) and (3.51)

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathcal{G}'| &> \left(1 + \frac{\delta_1^7 m_1 m_2}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^8} \right) \frac{1}{N''} \cdot \phi(M_1 M_2, \delta_0, K_0) \\
 &\quad \cdot \phi\left(N'', \frac{\delta_1}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^2}, \delta_1^{-3} (\log L)^2 L\right) \\
 (3.71) \quad &> \phi(N', \delta_0, K_0) \cdot \phi\left(N'', \frac{\delta_1}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^2}, \delta_1^{-3} (\log L)^2 L\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

denoting

$$(3.72) \quad N' = \left(1 + \frac{\delta_1^7 m_1 m_2}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^8} \right) \frac{M_1 M_2}{N''}.$$

Thus (3.37) and (3.50) imply

$$N > N' N'' > \frac{\delta_1^7}{\left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^8} \cdot \bar{N}_1 \bar{N}_2 > \delta^{12} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{-25}.$$

This implies (3.4).

By (3.70), (3.72) and (3.59)

$$N'' \leq N^{1/2}, \quad N' < M_1 M_2 + \frac{\bar{N}_1 \bar{N}_2}{N^{1/2}} < C \delta^{-15} K^7 N^{1/2},$$

which implies (3.5).

This proves Lemma 3.1.

4. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 3, PART II

Recalling (2.13) and (2.14), we start from the pair of admissible functions

$$(4.1) \quad \phi(N, \delta, K) = \left(\frac{\delta}{K}\right)^C N,$$

$$(4.2) \quad \psi(N, \delta, k) = \min\left(q\left(\frac{K}{\delta}\right)^C, N^{1/2}\right)$$

($C = \text{some constant}$). The $N^{\frac{1}{2}}$ -bound in (4.2) is obtained from the obvious estimate

$$(4.3) \quad \left\| \sum_{\alpha} F_{\alpha} \left(\prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}_0} p^{\alpha_p \theta} \right) \right\|_q \leq \sum_{\alpha} \|F_{\alpha}\|_q \leq N^{1/2} \left(\sum \|F_{\alpha}\|_q^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

(since α ranges in a set of size at most N).

Starting from (4.1), (4.2), we produce here a new pair of admissible functions by applying Lemma 3.1. The next statement does not yet imply Proposition 2 but already displays a much better behavior of ψ in K .

Lemma 4.1. *Take*

$$(4.4) \quad \tilde{\phi}(N, \delta, K) = \left(\frac{\delta}{K} \right)^{C \log \log \frac{K}{\delta}} \cdot N$$

and

$$(4.5) \quad \tilde{\psi}(N, \delta, K) = q^{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^{C/\gamma}} \cdot N^{\gamma}$$

with C an appropriate constant and $0 < \gamma < 1$ arbitrary.

Then $\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{\psi}$ are admissible.

Proof. We will make an iterated application of Lemma 3.1.

Fix N, δ, K and choose an integer t of the form 2^{ℓ} (to be specified). Starting from $\phi_0 = \phi, \psi_0 = \psi$, define recursively for $\ell' = 0, 1, \dots, \ell - 1$,

$$(4.6) \quad \phi_{\ell'+1}(N, \delta, K) = \min \phi_{\ell'}(N', \delta', K') \cdot \phi_{\ell'}(N'', \delta'', K''),$$

$$(4.7) \quad \psi_{\ell'+1}(N, \delta, K) = Cq \max \psi_{\ell'}(N', \delta', K') \cdot \psi_{\ell'}(N'', \delta'', K''),$$

where in (4.6), (4.7) the parameters $N', N'', \delta', \delta'', K', K''$ satisfy (3.4)–(3.7).

We evaluate $\tilde{\phi} = \phi_{\ell}, \tilde{\psi} = \psi_{\ell}$.

Iterating (4.6), we clearly obtain

$$(4.8) \quad \tilde{\phi}(N, \delta, K) = \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell}} \phi(N_{\nu}, \delta_{\nu}, K_{\nu})$$

where

$$(N_{\nu})_{\nu \in \bigcup_{\ell' \leq \ell} \{0,1\}^{\ell'}}, \quad (\delta_{\nu})_{\nu \in \bigcup_{\ell' \leq \ell} \{0,1\}^{\ell'}}, \quad (K_{\nu})_{\nu \in \bigcup_{\ell' \leq \ell} \{0,1\}^{\ell'}}$$

satisfy by (3.4)–(3.7) the constraints

$$(4.9) \quad N_{\phi} = N, \quad \delta_{\phi} = \delta, \quad K_{\phi} = K$$

$$(4.10) \quad N_{\nu} \geq N_{\nu,0} \cdot N_{\nu,1} \geq N_{\nu} \left(\frac{\delta_{\nu}}{\log K_{\nu}} \right)^{40},$$

$$(4.11) \quad N_{\nu,0} + N_{\nu,1} < \left(\frac{K_{\nu}}{\delta_{\nu}} \right)^{15} N_{\nu}^{1/2},$$

$$(4.12) \quad \delta_{\nu,0} \cdot \delta_{\nu,1} > \left(\log \frac{K_{\nu}}{\delta_{\nu}} \right)^{-6} \delta_{\nu},$$

$$(4.13) \quad K_{\nu,0} \cdot K_{\nu,1} \leq \delta_{\nu}^{-14} (\log K_{\nu})^{10} K_{\nu}.$$

From (4.12), (4.13)

$$\log \frac{K_{\nu,0}}{\delta_{\nu,0}} + \log \frac{K_{\nu,1}}{\delta_{\nu,1}} < 21 \log \frac{K_{\nu}}{\delta_{\nu}}$$

and iteration implies

$$(4.14) \quad \max_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'}} \log \frac{K_\nu}{\delta_\nu} \leq \sum_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'}} \log \frac{K_\nu}{\delta_\nu} < 21^{\ell'} \log \frac{K}{\delta}.$$

Iteration of (4.12) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'}} \delta_\nu &> \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} \left(\log \frac{K_\nu}{\delta_\nu} \right)^{-6} \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} \delta_\nu \\ &\stackrel{(4.14)}{>} 21^{-3\ell'2^{\ell'}} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-3 \cdot 2^{\ell'}} \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} \delta_\nu \\ &> 21^{-3(\ell'2^{\ell'} + (\ell'-1)2^{\ell'-1} + \dots)} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-3(2^{\ell'} + 2^{\ell'-1} + \dots)} \delta \\ (4.15) \quad &> 21^{-6\ell'2^{\ell'}} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-6 \cdot 2^{\ell'}} \delta. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, iterate (4.13). Thus (4.14) and (4.15) give

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'}} K_\nu &\leq \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} \delta_\nu^{-14} (\log K_\nu)^{10} \cdot \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} K_\nu \\ &< \left(21^{-3\ell'2^{\ell'}} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-3 \cdot 2^{\ell'}} \delta \right)^{-14} \left(21^{\ell'} \log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{5 \cdot 2^{\ell'}} \left(\prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} K_\nu \right) \\ (4.16) \quad &< 21^{94\ell'2^{\ell'}} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{94 \cdot 2^{\ell'}} \delta^{-14\ell'} K. \end{aligned}$$

By (4.10), (4.14) and (4.15),

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'}} N_\nu &> \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} \left(\frac{\delta_\nu}{\log K_\nu} \right)^{40} \cdot \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} N_\nu \\ &> 21^{-140\ell'2^{\ell'}} \delta^{40} \left(21^{\ell'} \log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-140 \cdot 2^{\ell'}} \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^{\ell'-1}} N_\nu \\ (4.17) \quad &> 21^{-280\ell'2^{\ell'}} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-280 \cdot 2^{\ell'}} \delta^{40\ell'} N. \end{aligned}$$

Substitution of (4.1) in (4.8) gives by (4.15), (4.16), (4.17)

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\phi}(N, \delta, K) &\geq \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^\ell} \left(\frac{\delta_\nu}{K_\nu} \right)^C N_\nu \\ &> e^{-C' \ell 2^\ell} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-C' 2^\ell} \delta^{C' \ell} K^{-C} N \\ (4.18) \quad &> t^{-C' t} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{-C' t} (\delta^{C' \log t}) K^{-C} N. \end{aligned}$$

Take

$$(4.19) \quad 2^\ell = t \sim \log \frac{K}{\delta}.$$

Substitution of (4.19) in (4.18) gives (4.4).

Similarly, we will iterate (4.7) with (possibly different) parameters $(N_\nu), (\delta_\nu), (K_\nu)$ still satisfying (4.9)–(4.17).

By (4.2)

$$(4.20) \quad \tilde{\psi}(N, \delta, K) = (Cq)^t \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^\ell} \min \left(q^{\left(\frac{K_\nu}{\delta_\nu}\right)^C}, N_\nu^{1/2} \right).$$

From (4.12)(which implies that $\delta_{\nu,0}, \delta_{\nu,1} > \left(\log \frac{K_\nu}{\delta_\nu}\right)^{-6} \delta_\nu$) and (4.14)

$$(4.21) \quad \delta_\nu > 21^{-6\ell^2} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{-6\ell} \delta$$

and from (4.13) (which implies that $K_{\nu,0}, K_{\nu,1} \leq \delta_\nu^{-14}(\log K_\nu)^{10} K_\nu$), (4.14), and (4.21)

$$(4.22) \quad K_\nu < 21^{85\ell^3} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{85\ell^2} \delta^{-14\ell} K.$$

Hence from (4.11), (4.21), (4.22)

$$(4.23) \quad \begin{aligned} N_{\nu,0} + N_{\nu,1} &< 21^{600\ell^3} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{600\ell^2} \delta^{-600\ell} K^{15} N_\nu^{1/2}, \\ N_\nu &< \left(21^{600\ell^3} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{600\ell^2} \delta^{-600\ell} K^{15}\right)^{(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\dots)} N^{\frac{1}{2^\ell}} \\ &< 10^{10^3\ell^3} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{10^4\ell^2} \delta^{-10^4\ell} K^{30} N^{\frac{1}{t}} \quad \text{for } \nu \in \{0,1\}^\ell. \end{aligned}$$

To bound (4.20), let A be a number to be specified and partition

$$\{0,1\}^\ell = I \cup J \quad \text{with } I = \left\{ \nu \in \{0,1\}^\ell \mid \frac{K_\nu}{\delta_\nu} \leq A \right\}.$$

It follows then from (4.20) and (4.23) that

$$(4.24) \quad \tilde{\psi}(N, \delta, K) < q^{tA^C} \left[C^{\ell^3} \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{10^4\ell^2} \delta^{-10^4\ell} K^{30} N^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{|J|}.$$

Now, we will estimate $|J|$.

From (4.15), (4.16)

$$(4.25) \quad A^{|J|} \leq \prod_{\nu \in \{0,1\}^\ell} \frac{K_\nu}{\delta_\nu} < 21^{100\ell t} \cdot \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta}\right)^{100t} \delta^{-15\ell} K.$$

Fixing $0 < \gamma < 1$, take

$$(4.26) \quad \log A \sim \gamma^{-1} \log t.$$

It follows then from (4.25) that

$$(4.27) \quad |J| < \frac{10^{3t} \cdot \log t}{\log A} < \gamma t.$$

Hence clearly from (4.24)

$$(4.28) \quad \tilde{\psi}(N, \delta, K) < q^{tA^C} e^{t^2 \log t} N^\gamma < q^{(\log \frac{K}{\delta})^{C/\gamma}} \cdot N^\gamma,$$

which is (4.5).

This proves Lemma 4.1. □

5. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 3, PART III

We will first use Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 4.1 to show

Lemma 5.1. *Assume again the moment q fixed. Given $0 < \tau, \gamma < \frac{1}{2}$, for $i = 1, 2, 3$, there are positive constants $A_i = A_i(\tau, \gamma), B_i = B_i(\tau, \gamma)$ such that taking N sufficiently large*

$$(5.1) \quad \phi(N, \delta, K) = K^{-A_1} \delta^{A_2 \log \log N} e^{A_3 (\log \log N)^2} N^{1-\tau},$$

$$(5.2) \quad \psi(N, \delta, K) = K^{B_1} \delta^{-B_2 \log \log N} e^{-B_3 (\log \log N)^2} N^\gamma$$

is a pair of admissible functions.

Proof. We will proceed in two steps.

First, some notation.

Notation. We use “ $\ell\ell$ ” to denote “ $\log \log$ ”.

It follows from Lemma 4.1 (by taking $\frac{\gamma}{4}$ and assuming $\frac{K}{\delta} < N$) that

$$(5.3) \quad \phi(N, \delta, K) = \left(\frac{\delta}{K}\right)^{C_0 \ell\ell N} N,$$

$$(5.4) \quad \psi(N, \delta, K) = \min \left\{ \exp \left[\log q \cdot \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{4C_0}{\gamma}} \right] \cdot N^{\frac{\gamma}{4}}, N^{1/2} \right\}$$

are admissible.

First, fix a large integer \bar{N} (depending on τ, γ) and define

$$(5.5) \quad A_3 \sim A_2 \sim A_1 = C_0 \ell\ell \bar{N}$$

(A_2, A_3 will be specified later).

Thus the expression in the right-hand side of (5.1) is at most

$$\left(\frac{\delta}{K}\right)^{C_0 \ell\ell \bar{N}} e^{C(\ell\ell \bar{N})^3} N^{1-\tau} < \left(\frac{\delta}{K}\right)^{C_0 \ell\ell N} N = \phi(N, \delta, K),$$

if \bar{N} is large enough and $N \leq \bar{N}, \log N \sim \log \bar{N}$.

Taking $N \leq \bar{N}$, then (5.4) $< N^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} < (5.2)$, provided

$$(5.6) \quad \log q \cdot \left(\log \frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{4C_0}{\gamma}} < \frac{\gamma}{4} \log N$$

and

$$(5.7) \quad e^{B_3(\ell\ell N)^2} < N^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}.$$

If (5.6) does not hold, then for some $c > 0$,

$$(5.8) \quad \frac{K}{\delta} > e^{(\log N)^{c\gamma}}.$$

Thus if we take

$$(5.9) \quad B_3 \sim B_2 \sim B_1 = (\log \bar{N})^{1-c\gamma}$$

(also B_2, B_3 to be specified later), (5.8) implies that (5.2) $> N$ if $N \leq \bar{N}$ and (5.7) holds. From (5.9) and this choice of B_3 , clearly (5.7) holds for $N \leq \bar{N}$, $\log N \sim \log \bar{N}$. Thus with the preceding choice of $A_1, A_2, A_3, B_1, B_2, B_3$, the pair of functions (5.1), (5.2) is admissible in the range $N \leq \bar{N}$, $\log N \sim \log \bar{N}$.

Next we use Lemma 3.1 to establish that (5.1), (5.2) are also admissible in the range $N > \bar{N}$. We will proceed by induction on the size of N . Obviously (5.2) $> N^{1/2}$ if $(\frac{K}{\delta})^{B_1} > N^{1/2}$. Hence we may assume

$$(5.10) \quad \frac{K}{\delta} < N^{10^{-6}}.$$

We want to reduce N by Lemma 3.1. Thus we estimate

$$(5.11) \quad \phi(N', \delta', K') \cdot \phi(N'', \delta'', K'')$$

from below and

$$(5.12) \quad \psi(N', \delta', K') \cdot \psi(N'', \delta'', K'')$$

from above, where $N', N'', \delta', \delta'', K', K''$ satisfy (3.4)–(3.7). Hence for $N \gg 0$, by (5.10),

$$(5.13) \quad N \geq N'N'' > N \left(\frac{\delta}{\log N} \right)^{40} > N^{\frac{99}{100}},$$

$$(5.14) \quad N' + N'' < \left(\frac{K}{\delta} \right)^{15} N^{1/2} < N^{\frac{11}{20}},$$

$$(5.15) \quad \delta'\delta'' > \frac{10^{36}\delta}{(\log N)^6},$$

$$(5.16) \quad K'K'' < \delta^{-14}(\log N)^{10}K.$$

Condition (5.14) indeed reduces N to scale $N^{\frac{11}{20}}$ for which we assume (5.1), (5.2) admissible (notice that since $N > \bar{N}$, $\log N', \log N'' \gtrsim \log \bar{N}$). In what follows, the role of the additional technical factors in (5.1), (5.2) will become apparent.

Substituting (5.1) in (5.11), we get

$$(5.17) \quad (K'K'')^{-A_1} (\delta')^{A_2\ell\ell N'} (\delta'')^{A_2\ell\ell N''} e^{A_3[(\ell\ell N')^2+(\ell\ell N'')^2]} (N'N'')^{1-\tau}.$$

From (5.13), (5.14)

$$(5.18) \quad N^{\frac{11}{25}} < N', N'' < N^{\frac{11}{20}},$$

$$\frac{99}{100}\ell\ell N < \ell\ell N - \log \frac{25}{11} < \ell\ell N', \quad \ell\ell N'' < \ell\ell N - \log \frac{20}{11}.$$

From (5.13)–(5.16), (5.18), the expression in (5.17) is at least

$$\delta^{14A_1} (\log N)^{-10A_1} K^{-A_1} \left[\frac{\delta}{(\log N)^6} \right]^{A_2(\ell\ell N - \log \frac{20}{11})} e^{\frac{19}{10}A_3(\ell\ell N)^2} N^{1-\tau} \left(\frac{\delta}{\log N} \right)^{40(1-\tau)}$$

$$> K^{-A_1} \cdot \delta^{A_2\ell\ell N} e^{A_3(\ell\ell N)^2} N^{1-\tau} \cdot u \cdot v,$$

where

$$(5.19) \quad u = (\log N)^{-10A_1 - 6A_2 \ell \ell N - 40} e^{\frac{9}{10} A_3 (\ell \ell N)^2},$$

$$(5.20) \quad v = \delta^{14A_1 - (\log \frac{20}{11}) A_2 + 40}$$

and each of the factors (5.19) and (5.20) will be at least 1 for suitable choices $A_1 < A_2 < A_3$ ($A_1 \sim A_2 \sim A_3$). Hence (5.17) still admits (5.1) as lower bound.

Similarly, substituting (5.2) in (5.12), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (K'K'')^{B_1} (\delta')^{-B_2 \ell \ell N'} (\delta'')^{-B_2 \ell \ell N''} e^{-B_3 [(\ell \ell N')^2 + (\ell \ell N'')^2]} (N'N'')^\gamma \\ & < \delta^{-14B_1} (\log N)^{10B_1} K^{B_1} \left[\frac{(\log N)^6}{\delta} \right]^{B_2 (\ell \ell N - \log \frac{20}{11})} e^{-\frac{19}{10} B_3 (\ell \ell N)^2} N^\gamma \\ & < K^{B_1} \cdot \delta^{-B_2 \ell \ell N} e^{-B_3 (\ell \ell N)^2} N^\gamma \cdot u' \cdot v', \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(5.21) \quad u' = (\log N)^{10B_1 + 6B_2 \ell \ell N} \cdot e^{-\frac{9}{10} B_3 (\ell \ell N)^2},$$

$$(5.22) \quad v' = \delta^{-14B_1 + B_2 \log \frac{20}{11}}.$$

Again a choice of $B_3 > B_2 > B_1$ ($B_3 \sim B_2 \sim B_1$) allows us to get (5.21) and (5.22) at most 1.

Thus (5.12) still satisfies (5.2).

This proves Lemma 5.1. □

Conclusion of the proof of Proposition 3. Immediate from Lemma 5.1.

First, we may assume $K = K(\mathcal{G}) < N^{\frac{1}{\Lambda}}$ since (2.2) is otherwise obvious.

Apply Lemma 5.1 with τ, γ replaced by $\frac{\tau}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}$ and let

$$(5.23) \quad \Lambda = \frac{2A_1}{\tau} + A_2 + B_1 + \frac{2B_2}{\gamma}.$$

The choice of Λ implies that $\Lambda > \frac{2A_1}{\tau}$, $\Lambda > B_1, A_2$, and $\frac{\Lambda}{2B_2} \gamma > 1$. In (5.1)

$$(5.24) \quad \phi(N, \delta, K) > \delta^{A_2 \ell \ell N} N^{1 - \frac{\tau}{2} - \frac{A_1}{\Lambda}} > \delta^{\Lambda \ell \ell N} N^{1 - \tau}.$$

In (5.2)

$$(5.25) \quad \psi(N, \delta, K) < K^\Lambda \cdot \delta^{-B_2 \ell \ell N} N^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}.$$

If $\delta^{-B_2 \ell \ell N} < N^{\frac{\tau}{2}}$, then $\psi(N, \delta, K) < K^\Lambda N^\gamma$. Otherwise in (2.1)

$$\delta^{\Lambda \ell \ell N} N^{1 - \tau} < N^{-\frac{\Lambda}{2B_2} \gamma} N^{1 - \tau} < 1;$$

hence the statement becomes trivial.

6. REMARKS

(1) Going back to (1.12)–(1.15) and the proofs of Lemma 5.1 and Proposition 3, an inspection of the argument shows that one may take $k(b) = C^{b^4}$ in the theorem (for some constant C). We certainly did not try to proceed efficiently here.

(2) The proof of the theorem shows in fact the following stronger statement:

For all $b \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \delta > 0$, there is $k = k(b, \delta) \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that whenever $A \subset \mathbb{Z}, |A| = N$ sufficiently large, then either $|A^{(k)}| > N^b$ or $|hA_1| > |A_1|^{h-\delta}$ for all $A_1 \subset A, |A_1| > N^\delta$ and $h \leq b$.

(3) As in [Ch], our approach uses strongly prime factorization in \mathbb{Z} . Thus the argument at this point does not apply to subsets $A \subset \mathbb{R}$.

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